NEW-YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 23, 1888.

THE EMPEROR BETTER

HIS REST BROKEN BY FITS OF COUGHING. LESS FEVER THAN ON FORMER DAYS-THE QUEEN

STARTS FOR BERLIN Berlin, April 22.-The bulletin issued at 9 p. said that the Emperor had passed a pretty good day, with less fever than on former days, but his temperature began to rise toward evening. He was disturbed last night by coughing until 2 a. m., but then slept well until 6 o'clock. His temperature was never above 102. During the day it was 101. The following bulletin was issued at o'clock this morning:

The Emperor passed a more quiet night. His fever has moderated and his general condition is better.

A special edition of the "North German Gazette" published at 1:35 this afternoon says: Although the Emperor's rest last night was frequently broken by fits of coughing and expectoration, he enjoyed intervals of quiet sleep, which taken in conjunction with a slight abatement of his fever, had a strengthening effect and put him in better spirits. Despite his small appetite, he took this morning a fair quantity of nourishment, chiefly milk."

Florence, April 22 .- Queen Victoria, Princess Beatrice and Prince Henry of Battenberg started for Berlin to-day. The streets were packed with enthusiastic crowds. The Queen informed the authorities, who bade her farewell at the station, that she had received another good report on the condition of the Emperer.

RIOTING IN IRELAND. A PRISONER RESCUED AND FIFTEEN POLICEMEN INJURED.

Dublin, April 22 .- A crowd of 500 persons rescued a prisoner at Abbeyfeale to-day and stoned the police. Fifteen officers were injured, four of them severely. The police were subsequently reinforced and arrested five of their assailants.

MRS. GROVER AND HER RIFLES. London, April 22.-Mrs. Birdle Grover, a rifle-woman in Colonel Cody's company, had a disagreement with the Colonel last week, and sailed from Liverpool for New-York on Saturday, on the steamer Arizona. This customs officers, suspecting her to be a Fenian dis-guised as a woman, searched her baggage and seized three rifles. Mrs. Grover, who is indignant at the manner in which she has been treated, is trying to regain her rifles. with the intention of returning. There the police and

MR. O'BRIEN SPEAKING AT FERMOY. Dublin, April 22.—Mr. O'Brien spoke at Fermoy today. He was not molested. He declared that the meeting would have been held if it had been pro-claimed.

RAILROAD INTERESTS.

NO UNDUE FRICTION AT CASTLE GARDEN. The work of providing immigrants arriving at Castle Garden and Westward bound with transportation by rail was conducted without undue friction or unnecessary delay yesterday. The only steamer from which passengers of this class were landed was the Scythia, of the Cunard Line, from Liverpool. She brought 1,102 steerage passengers, and of these 410 were seeking western homes. Nicholas Muller, jr., general Eastern passenger agent of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, had ar ranged in advance with the officers of the Cunard Line to send these people over his road. A barge was in waiting on which these passengers were placed as soon baggage had been checked and each had been provided with a second-class railroad ticket, and little lime was lost in carrying them to the station.

Commissioner Stephenson, who remained in the Garden while this was being done, said that hereafter, in accordance with the resolution adopted by the Board, the railroad companies could transfer immigrants to the railroad companies could transfer immigrants to their stations only upon the distinct understanding that the Commissioners should have supervision of the weighing and checking of baggage, which must be done by the Castle Garden employes, the railroad companies paying all expenses, including the cost of transferring the passengers to their roads. If there is any cutting of rates the immigrants, and not the railroad companies, agents, should have the benefit of it. The Eric Railroad Company has arranged with the Inman Line for the truster to tleir cars of the Western bound steerage passengers of the City of Richmond, who will be landed at the Garden to-day. The steamship India from Gibraltar, brought 546 Italians, who were landed at Castle Garden. None of them was bound for the West.

MISCELLANEOUS RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE. Philadelphia, April 22 (Special).—The Railroad Committee of Councils will consider the ordinance authorizing the Reading Railroad to build an elevated line to Twelfth and Market sts. to-morrow. A hearing will be given to all who desire to speak for or against, but it is said that copposition will come from an unexpected quarter. Mean-time, the Reading goes shead buying property. Officers of the Traction Company say that the whole idea is a New-York scheme, and they propose to push their own plans for a bridge at Columbia-ve.

Des Moines, Iowa, April 22.—Notice has been received

here from Judge Brewer, of the United States Circuit Court, that he had granted a temporary injunction re-straining the State from collecting taxes from the Pull-

Pittsburg, April 22 (Special).--General Manager Mc Croa, General Superintendent Miller and General Counsel Brooks, of the Pennsylvania Company, are in Cincinnati consulting with the stockholders of the Cincinnati, Hameago Railroad. The road, which extends from Hamilton

A DISCOURAGING OUTLOOK FOR WINTER WHEAT

Chicago, April 22.—"The Farmers' Review" will say this week: "Our reports of last week fail to show any better condition of the winter wheat than was previously reported. A considerable acreage has been ploughed up and seeded to other crops in Illinois, Indiana, Missouri and Southern Michigan. The general complaint is that the season is cold and backward, and spring seeding much delayed. Meadows and pastures show considerable injury from the drouth of last summer, the severity of the winter and the long period of spring freezing and thawing. The country is nearly bare of forage from last year's crops; in many cases the farmers have been barely able to carry their stock through the grass. The pros-pect for fruit, especially small fruits, is reported fairly good. While the season might open more propitiously, there is yet a chance for the making of a full crop in all farm products, winter wheat alone excepted, which must fall considerably below an average crop. drouth of last summer, the severity of the winter and

FURNACEMEN WITH DEFECTIVE SIGHT. Pittsburg, April 22 (Special).-It has been discovered that a large percentage of the men employed, as heaters in the iron mills of Pittsburg are more or less troubled with defective sight. The nature of their work compels them to gaze into the dazzling light of metal at white heat. The men interviewed had worked in the iron mills for periods ranging from three to twenty years. They are unable to distinguish small objects at any considerable distance. One was entirely unable to read the print in any newspaper. Another pointed out a clock with a dial a foot in dind said he could not see the hands ten feet away. With one the trouble was permanent and unvarying, while another's eyes were restored to their normal condition if he stopped work for a month. The men say that the degree of proficiency can be acquired in less than three months and that since the employment of natural gas in the furnaces the difficulty has become much greater and the effect upon the eye more pronounced.

LOSSES BY FIRES IN VARIOUS PLACES.
Athol, Mass., April 22—The "Chronicle" block, a four-story building in Main-st. owned by William W. Fish. and an adjoining block owned by Charles W. Davenp

and an adjoining block owned by Charles W. Davenport, both occupied by several tenants, were damaged by fire this morning. The losses will be about \$3,000, upon which there was an insurance of about \$13,000.

Chicago, April 22.—A fire which caused a loss of \$50,000 occurred in the seven-stery building at Nos. 238-242 Dearborn-st., owned by Fridotin Madlener, a Chicago distiller. The loss is divided between him and a number of printing firms who have been burned out several times within a few months.

eral times within a few months.

Winona, Miss., April 22.—Fire broke out in Benachi's restaurant. In Summit, and spread so rapidly that in a short time every business house on both sides of the street and two-thirds of the business houses in Front-st were consumed. The losses amount to about \$250,000; in-

seven other business buildings were burned here, at a loss of \$50,000, with \$10,500 insurance. Eau Claire, Wis., April 22.—Fire last night destroyed

the Eau Claire Sash and Door Company's factory, with all its contents. The loss is at least \$50,000. The insurance is \$2,000, divided between Eau Claire and Eastern com-

THE NAVAL RESERVE PLAN. GREAT INTEREST AWAKENED THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

STATES ANXIOUS TO CO-SPERATE WITH THE GOV ERNMENT FOR ITS ESTABLISHMENT-MR.

WASHINGTON, April 22.-In a letter written to Representative Whitthorne, chairman of the Naval Reserve Sub-Committee of the House Committee on Naval Affairs, Secretary Whitney declares himself earnestly in favor of the proposed legislation for the establishment of a Naval reserve.

The necessity for the maintenance of a Naval reserve, the Secretary says, is so universally recognized at the present day that an indorsement of the proposition is necessarily a matter of mere form. No nation maintains a standing army and navy adequate to its defence, or to the maintenance of its rights in war. All of them rely upon reserves and upon the preparations previously made for expanding quickly from a peace to a war basis. The maintenance of a Naval reserve, he asserts, is a measure of economy. Under such a system a body of men, supporting themselves by ordinary civil pursuits, is enrolled and maintained by the Government sufficiently for its purpose in the event of war at comparatively small expense. England, he says, maintains, with an annual expenditure of less than \$2,000,000, an auxiliary naval force twice as large as the entire American Navy.

The suggestion that a Naval reserve should be stablished, the Secretary continues, has awakened the greatest interest in all parts of the country, and already more than one State has indicated a determination to co-operate with the Government in this effort to secure it, and the Department is in almost daily receipt of resolutions of representative bodies of citizens throughout the country, expressing the greatest anxiety that the necessary steps to secure a reserve should be immediately

He adds: "The pecessity for a Naval reserve has become more imperative with the changes which have come about in the art of war. In former times, when the implements of war were simple in construction and the ship was handled wholly or mainly by sail, the seafaring class were available for immediate incorporation into the Naval force; now, seamanship plays an unimportant part; the ship is handled below deck, and no man is fit to be engrafted into the Naval force who has not been previously trained to a knowledge of the modern implements of war and naval tactics. It may, therefore, be said that there is no longer any Naval reserve in the merchant marine. More than this, preparation which has not been previously made cannot be extemporized. The speed and power of modern navies are such that a fortnight is sufficient for a European Power to concentrate an overpowering force, where months were formerly required, and hence the only time for preparation is now in a time of peace."

After indorsing in a general way one of the measures for the establishment of a Naval reserve

now before the committee and suggesting some amendments, the Secretary concludes his letter

amendments, the Secretary concludes his letter as follows:

"In the judgment of the Department, it is both necessary and economical that the Government should have in reserve a ficet of auxiliary merchant ships, previously prepared with the necessary fittings for instant conversion into cruisers, which would therefore be available upon a moment's notice for use by the Government in time of war."

SENATOR CULLOM NOT A CANDIDATE. THE CHICAGO CONVENTION SHOULD NAME A MAN UPON WHOM ALL REPUBLICANS CAN

WASHINGTON, April 22.-Senator Cullom, whose attention was yesterday called to the frequent mention of his name in connection with the Presidential nomination, has authorized a reporter of the Associated Press to say that he is not a candidate for the honor. He said:

I feel very hopeful of the success of the Republican party in the coming campaign, but the fact cannot be dis-guised that the Democracy will enter upon the contest certain of the electoral votes of the Solid South, no matter what may be the vote actually cast in that section, ministration will be exerted in the doubtful Northern States to secure the perpetuation of Democratic rule. I believe that the success of the Republican party in the caming campaign is of vital importance to the party, and tion and personal preferences shall be subording lutely to the success of Republican principles. It is the time above all others when the nominee should be the choice of the whole party as nearly as possible. So far as I am personally concerned, I am not a candidate for the Presidency, and have told my friends at home that I desire that Illinois shall send a delegation to the Chicago Convention prepared to support the most available candi-date that can be found, the one who shall seem to be most acceptable to the party, whoever he may be. If in the deliberations of the convention it should be thought that Illinois might again, as she has twice in her history, furnish a candidate, who, all things considered, would best promote the success of the party, he should and would

reeve the loyal and hearty support of the delegation. In conclusion the Senator said that what he desired most of all was the selection of the strongest possible candidate, and an aggresive, vigorous cam-paign. Under such circumstances he would feel confident of the triumph of Republican principles.

THE ENVELOPE MONOPOLY. HAS MR. DICKINSON FALLEN INTO THE HANDS OF THE TRUST.

Washington, April 22 (Special).-It is asserted by Democratic authority that the manufacturing firm to which the contract to furnish envelopes, etc., was recently awarded by the Post Office Department is a member of the "Envelope Trust." It would seem to be in order for Speaker Carlisle's "annex" to the Ways and Means Committee—the Committee on Manufactures and Means Committee—the Committee on Manufactures—to look into this matter. In his speech opening the debate on the "Dark Lantern" bill, "Premier Mills denounced "pools, trusts and combinations" in unstinted terms, although he is bitterly opposed to any legislation to the detriment of the "Whiskey Trust." If he can show that the artless and unsophisticated postmaster-General has fallen into the clutches of a "trust," it will be a great feather in Mills's cap.

PLANS OF THE LATEST CRUISER.

THE MAINE'S DIMENSIONS AND POWERFUL LONG RANGE BATTERIES.

The publication of Secretary Whitney's letter of instructions to Admiral Gherardi, relative to the pushing of the work on the new armored cruiser Maine, has refreshed the hope of bundreds of workingmen that they will soon be feeding at the public crib at the Navy Yard. With the exception of laying the keelblocks and putting up some of the tool shops, nothing practical has been done at the Navy Yard on this immense vessel. The Maine will be a twin-screw armored turret vessel of the belted cruiser type, including every modern improvement in offensive and defensive arms and equipments, and in general appearance will resemble the Brazilian armored cruiser Riachuelo, but will be larger and carry heavier guns and thicker armor. Her dimensions will be: 310 feet length between perpendiculars; 57 feet extreme breadth; 21 1-2 feet mean draught of water; 6.643 tons displacement; 8,750 indicated horse-power; 17 knots speed; thickness of armor belt, 11 fuches; thickness of turret armor, 10 1-2 inches; thickness of

breastwork armor, 10 1-2 inches. The Maine will have a vertical steel armor extending from three feet above to four feet below the waterine, and for length of 180 feet amidships. Behind this armor she will have two thicknesses of plating. There will be 174 water-tight compartments in the vessel, and she will be bark-rigged, spreading 7.135 square feet of canvas. The fore and main masts will be fitted with military tops, each mounting two ma-chine guns. The main battery will consist of four 10inch and six 6-inch breech loading guns. The 10-inch guns will be mounted in pairs, in turrets protected by ten and one-half inches of steel armor. The turrets will be placed en echelon, one ferward and one aft, so that four guns can be fired ahead or astern. Each turret will be mounted on central-pivot carriages, protected by segmental steel shields. Two of the six-inch guns will be placed directly forward and two directly aft, and one will be mounted on each side between the turrets. The secondary battery will be so disposed as to secure a heavy bow and stern fire. It will consist of four 57-millimetre rapid-fire guns, four 47-millimetre repuld-fire guns, four 47-millimetre revolving cannon and four Gatling guns. There will be seven torpedo launching tubes or guns; three below the water-line and four or the berth doch. The ten-linch guns will fire a projectile of 500 pounds' weight, with 250 pounds of powder, and have a maximum effective range of nine miles. inch and six 6-inch breech loading guns. The 10-inch

TO SHORTEN THE WORK DAY IN SUMMER. Philadelphia, April 22 (Special).-Over a dozen firms

have already announced their intention to close their places of business from May I to October 1 at 1 p. m.

PREPARING FOR TROUBLS AT BRADDOCK. ONE HUNDRED PINKERTON DETECTIVES TO BE EM-

PLOYED AS GUARDS-FA HER HICKEY'S APPEAL Pittsburg, April 22 (Special).—One hundred Pinker-ton detectives from Philadelphia arrived at Braddock at 1 o'clock this morning and are now doing regular guard duty at Carnegie's Steel Works. They are com who have been at Denver. Havemeyer's sugar refinery in New-York, and in the iron region of Michigan. They are armed with six-shooters, clubs and knives. Beides these there are forty deputy sheriffs now on duty at Braddock. They will be armed to-morro with the rifles owned by Carnegie & Co. that has been started by the firm to care for all these guards was regularly started to-day. It is manned by small army of cooks and waiters. The Pinkerton men relieve each other every four hours in squads of twenty-five, while the sheriffs patrol the whole town. Strikers confess themselves overawed by these exraordinary measures, but assert that as the Hungarians are hard to control, the firm has placed itself in an unenviable position if a riot is incited. A special wire between Braddock and New-York was leased today to keep Mr. Carnegie fully informed at his home in New-York of all that transpires. The fires in the big furnaces will be lighted at 5 a. m. to-morrow

At early mass in the Catholic Church Father Hickey solemnly warned his parishioners to be careful not to incite bloodshed. He made a last appeal to the strikers to return to work and save their families from starvaion, and said that if they intended to remain out they owed it to the Church, the State and society to stay away from the works and avoid collision with workers and guards. It is said that the strain Father Hickey has undergone has shattered his nerves and left him almost broken down.

STILL BOYCOTTING "POOL" BEER.

At the meeting of the Central Labor Union yester day the troubles between the brewery proprietors and the strikers monopolized attention. It was ar ranged that a "vigilance committee" be appointed in each Assembly District in order to press the boycott on "pool" beer in the most vigorous manner possible. Two meetings were held in Clarendon Hall yesterday by the brewery workmen. They sent a committee in the afternoon to Pythagoras Hall to ascertain definitely whether the Knights of Labor intended to uphold them in their fight. The committee was put off with a non-committal reply, and after the meeting of District Assembly No. 49 was over a member of the Executive Board said: "You can put it down as an absolute fact that 'Forty-nine' will do all in its power to help the 'bosses.'"

"Provisional Committee" of the Knights of Labor held another meeting yesterday, but the members refuse to say whether they intend to demand the books of the "order" again or have decided to the books of the "order" again or have decided to place the whole dispute between the "rebels" and existing authorities in the courts. Another point of importance which they promise to-day to announce is whether they will hereafter call their following "The Anotent and Original Knights of Labor." If this is done the line will be distinctly drawn between factions of the "order" which have been at war for a long time. A fight may be expected.

A mass-meeting of liquor dealers of the Seventeenth ward will be held to-morrow afternoon at Webster Hall, in East Eleventh-st. The investigation with regard to the brewery troubles will be begun by the State Board of Arbitration on Thursday in the City Hall.

THE NEW GUN BOAT YORKTOWN. A DESCRIPTION OF ITS ARMAMENT-TORPEDO EQUIP

MENTS. The first of the new vessels designed and contracted for under the administration of Secretary Whitney will be launched at Cramp's Works, Philadelphia, next Saturday. She is the twin-screw shell gunboat Yorktown, of 1,700 tons displacement. One of the officers assigned to superintend the building of the vessel was at the Navy Yard a day or two ago, and he said that this vessel is one of the best types of modern gunboats, resembling the Archer class of the British Navy. She was to be ready for launching on January 30, but an extension of time was granted. She will not be completed for service for seven or

The Yorktown is 230 feet long, 36 feet beam, 14 feet mean draught and 3,300 maximum horse-power. Her armament will consist of six six-inch breech loading rifles, two on the forecastle and two on the poop, with the line of fire about eighteen feet above the water. One of the six-inch guis will be mounted on each side in the waist in a shonson, at a height of about tep feet. The guin will be mounted on central pivot carriages, with three-inch segmental shields. The secondary battery will consist of eight rapid-firing guis and revolving cannon on rail and tripod launching tubes, fixed ones, in the stem and stem and three training tubes on each side. Auto-mobil torpedoes will be fired from these tubes, and there will torpedoes will be fired from these be a complete outfit of boat, spar, torpedo gear and

PROMISE OF A CIRCUS IN NEW-JERSEY. WHERE DOES SENATOR BLODGETT STAND 1-THE

Trenton, N. J., April 22 .- The Democratic State onvention promises to be interesting. This has not been the indication heretofore, the able leadership of the able leaders having apparently fixed things so perfectly as to leave no duty for the convention. Now there are more promising prospects. Senator Blodgett is in the field and Senator McPherson is out of it, and the existing arrangement ignores important interests that are not accustomed to submit tamely. managing the affairs of the party in the selection of delegates, and he is held responsible for the plan which has been adopted. The delegates-at-large are to be, according to this arrangement, Governor Green, ex-Governor Abbett, Senator Blodgett and Caleb S. Ridgeway.

This scheme gives Essex County no representative, a fact that will cause trouble, although the bosess of the county have no objection, it is understood. The remarkable feature of the pian is the apparent disposition of the Democratic leaders to placate Senator Blodgett. There has undoubtedly been a good deal of anxiety over Mr. Blodgett. It is considerably less than it was a week ago, before he voted with the Democrats on the division of Dakota, but there must remain a feeling of doubt concerning a man who was elected to the Senate by Republican votes and who is said to have given solemn pledges that he would assist the Republican party in the organization of the Senate and in the protective tariff policy.

Whether Mr. Blodgett means to carry out his independent plan of action, or whether he means to come to an arrangement with the regulars of his party, is now a very interesting question.

The arrangements for the Republican State Convention are about completed. The delegates will go un instructed, as a matter of course, but the sentiment of the party in the State is so positively for the nomination of Mr. Blaine that there is little doubt as to what the delegates will do when they get to Chicago, unless the situation changes materially meanwhile.

The right of Governor Green to appoint prosecutors and judges after the session of the Legislature, when the office is vacant by reason of the rejection of the Governor's nominees, will be tested in the courts at

The Governor and Controller have not yet desig nated the newspapers which are to publish the laws, although it is nearly a month since the law-making The laws are numerous this year, probably one-third greater than a year ago, and the Governor has still several to act upon. He has thirty days after the session to consider the bills left in his hands, and usually occupies the whole of it.

The members of the National Guard want a rifle range somewhere in the northern end of the State. They reason that if they are to be of any good in time of trouble it is necessary that they should have familfarity with firing a musket, and a degree of skill in

INCREASE IN THE NUMBER OF THEOSOPHISTS. Chicago, April 22.-Three score of the Mystic Followers of Madame Blavatsky were at the Sherman House to-day holding the third annual convention of the American Section of the Theosophical Society. In his report, the secretary said the membership of the society increased fifty per cent last year, haif as much in one year as in the twelve preceding years. In the United Sittless there are now about 600 enrolled mem-bers and soveral thousand secretly affiliated.

IMPLICATING OTHERS IN THE PRAUDS. Charleston, S. C., April 22 (Special).—Dr. Thomas Bond and J. P. Bond, the conspirators in the recent

cently, arrived here this morning and are now in jail.

They are in charge of a Pinkerton detective. It is rumored that they have made a confession, which will implicate several well-known physicians and merchanta. nsurance frauds, who were captured in Alabama reNEW-YORK AT CHICAGO.

DELEGATES FROM THE EMPIRE STATE TO THE GREAT CONVENTION.

INFLUENTIAL MEN ALREADY CHOSEN WHO FAVOR MR. DEPEW-CANDIDATES IN THE VARIOUS DIS-TRICTS.

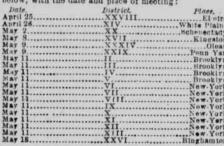
ROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] ALBANY, April 22.-The Republicans of the State of New-York are beginning to form the delegation of seventy-two members which they will send to the Republican National Convention. Four of the delegates only have been elected, two at Buffalo, and two at lochester, but calls are out for the meeting of convenin nineteen of the Congressional districts, at which thirty-eight delegates additional will be elected; and the Republican State Convention, already summoned to meet, will add four delegates to the number, thus raising the total to forty-six. The four delegates elected are O. G. Warren, proprietor of "The Buffalo Commercial Advertisers; Senator John Laughlin, of Buffalo; H. H. Warner, of Rochester, and William Hamilton, of Rush, a village near Rochester. Mr. Warren has seemed to favor the nomination of Mr. Depew for President. He printed at the head of the ditorial columns of "The Commercial Advertiser" on

"Mr. Depew wants it distinctly understood that he will not serve as stalking horse for any Presidential candidate."

Senator Laughlin says he shall vote to nominate Mr. H. H. Warner is classed by politicians here as a Depew delegate. Still, Mr. Warner is a man of striking independence. Mr. Hamilton is a friend of Mr. Warner, and the two delegates are likely to vote as a unit." Several other members of the delegation are reported as in favor of Mr. Depew.

Conventions held yesterday disclose four more dele gates from this State to the Republican National Conention. These are Senator William H. Robertson and ex-Speaker James W. Husted, in the XIVth Congressional District; and Senator J. Sloat Fassett and John W. Dwight, State Committeeman, in the XXVIIIth Congressional District. Both Mr. Robertson and Mr. Busted are strong personal friends of Mr. Blaine and Husted are strong personal friends of air. Diane. Mr. Depew. Mr. Roberton, a few days ago, said: "I am for Mr. Blaine first and for Depew second, and I have no third choice." Beyond dispute Mr. Husted holds the same position,

The coming conventions in the several Congressional districts at which delegates will be eletted to the National Convention, so far as yet announced, are given below, with the date and place of meeting:



It will be observed that one of these conventions, that in the XXVIth District, is to be held after the Republican State Convention. This is contrary to the usage in this State, although several of the Congessional Districts in Ohio have adopted the practice, and have not yet elected their delegates, although the State Convention has been held. The XXVIth District is composed of the Countles of Tioga, Broome, Madison and Chenango. In Tioga there foremrly lived Thomas C. Platt, who despite many years' residence in New-York, is still the leading Republican of the county. It is believed that Mr. Platt's friends in Tioga County have put the Congressional District Con-National Convention, if the Republican State Convention should fall to send him as a delegate-at-large Mr. Platt's friends all over the State intend if possible to elect him as one of the four delegates-at-large. If disappointed in this they have the power with question to send him as a delegate from the XXVIth

New candidates for delegates to the National Convention are springing up in various Congressional districts. Others who have been candidates are dropping out from one cause or another. Thus Senator Low, who could have gone as a delegate from the XVth District, decided on Friday that, owing to fatigue in consequence of work in the Legislature, he would not go. Mayor Odell, of Newburg, who also could have gone as a delegate from the same district, it is understood declines the honor. The "slate" now in this district is said to contain the names of Charles Jervis, Orange County, and H. J. Sarles, a merchant of Liberty, Sullivan County. There is a contest between Congressman George West and ex-Congressman John H. Starin, in the XXth District. Each wishes to go as a delegate and is unwilling that the other should even as an associate delegate. Mr. Starin, it is said, will come to the Congressional Convention, which is to be held at Schenectady, on May 2, with the delegates of Fulton, Hamilton and Montgomery countles, while Mr. West will have those of Saratoga County. In this case the delegates of the County of Schenectady will have the deciding vote between the two candidates. If Mr. West is successful, his companion delegate to Chicago, it is said, will be Charles E. Paimer, a lawyer of Schenectady. said, will come to the Congressional Convention, which

Chicago, it is said, will be Charles E. Paimer, a havyer of Schenectady.

The XVIIth Congressional District is composed of the counties of Ulster, Delaware and Greene. In Ulster County the candidates are ex-Congressman Thomas Cornell, Jacob Le Fever and Robert Louran; in Greene County, it is said, Congressman Stephen T. Hopkins is mentioned, and the Delaware County Republicans have a candidate in Marvin D. Wheeler, a merchant of Hancock. It looks now as if Mr. Cornell would be one of the delegates; who the other will be is not obvious.

publicans have a candidate in market and in the cornel would be one of the delegates; who the other will be is not obvious.

In the XXIXth Congressional District (Steuben, The Control of Congressional Commissioner Stephen T. Hoyt. of Corning; J. F. Parkhurst, a lawyer of Bath, and Senator John Raines, of Canandagua. It is said that ex-Collector Henry S. Pierce is opposing in Ontario County the selection of Mr. Raines. Senator Raines, before he departed from here on Thursday, said: "I was for Mr. Raines, but I regard his letter as a positive declination of the honor of a nomination. I therefore favor now the selection of Mr. Depew as our candidate. If I am elected a delegate I will do all that is in my power to secure the nomination of Mr. Depew for President."

Either Mr. Parkhurst or Mr. Hoyt will have to give way in Steuben County, as it is not customary for two delegates to be taken from the same county. Mr. Hoyt, when here on Thursday, said he thought that Mr. Depew should be nominated.

The counties of Oneida and Lewis form the XXIIId Congressional District. There is a movement among some Republicans to elect Ellis A. Roberts, Editor of "The Utica Heraid," as one of the delegates and H. J. Phillips, Editor of "The Lowville Journal," as the second delegate. The other candidates mentioned in this district are Congressman Sherman, Senator Coggeshall, ex-Assemblyman H. J. Cookingham, all of Utica, and ex-Senator Knapp, of Lowville.

There are three counties in a row in the southwestern angle of the State—Chautanqua, Catarangus and Allegany. They form the XXXIVth Congressional District. The candidates mentioned in this district are Jerome Fisher, of Jamestown, and ex-Senator N. M. Adder, of Dayton, and Frank Higgins, of Olean, and ex-Senator Summer Baldwin, of Wellsville, and W. L. Brown, of Bolivar, Allegany County.

ERIE COUNTY FOR DEPEW. THE DELEGATION STANDS 18 FOR DEPEW, 5 FOR BLAINE, 5 FOR SHERIDAN.

BLAINE, 5 FOR SHERIDAS.

Buffalo, April 22 (Special).—With a view to getting
the sentiment of Eric County Republicans on the
Presidential question, reporters have interviewed all
but two of the thirty-two delegates elected to represent the county in the State Convention. For first choice, eighteen were for Depew, five for Blaine, and five for Sheridan. Two refused to express opinions, but of those not quoted three at least are for Depew, making him twenty-one out of the thirty-two, with one doubtful. Some were for Mr. Depew first, last and all the

For second choice there were ten votes for

For second choice there were ten votes for Depew, six for Sheridan, two for Blaine, two for Sherman, one for Gresham and one for Hawley.

For third choice there were four for Sheridan, one for Blaine, one for Allison, one for Hawley.

For delogate-al-large, there are three candidates.

For delogate-al-large, there are three candidates and only eleven of the thirty-two delegates declared themselves. Of these, seven were for Daniel H. Mc-Millan, two for John Weber and ex-Senator Frank S. Colt. Politicians are sure that Mc-Millan will have the unanimous support of the delegation.

WEAR ISSUE OF THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION. The weak outcome of the convention of Democratio clubs at the Hoffman House on Saturday caused many derisive remarks yesterday, not alone among Republicans, but also on the part of Democrats. Preparations for the gathering began soon after the beginning of the new year. There was less reason, therefore, to suppose that there would be so meagre a response. Several of the far Western and Southern States were represented by residents of those States temporarily stopping in this city. A prominent Democrat said yesterday: "The gathering was a weak imitation of the convention of Republican clubs, and, like most imitations, was a very poor affair."

The General Committee has issued a circular in-

viting all Democratic clubs to join the National League of Democratic Clubs and send delegates to a convention at Baltimore, Md., July 4, 1888.

'A WHISTLE AS A PEACEMAKER.

LAWSON N. FULLER'S PRESENCE OF MIND AVERTS PROBABLE MURDER. Lawson N. Fuller gave an illustration yesterday of the sway of mind over matter and the superiority of a commanding presence over the common herd of the earth. He was out driving in the fresh morning air up Jerome-ave.. with a bright young lady of his family, and had turned off to make a tour toward the new Harlem Bridge, when his attention was attracted toward Shaft No. 21, on the Aqueduct, by cries and shouts of "murder!" "sacre spagetti!" poleechi" and "macaroni dio!" Touching up his horses, Mr. Fuller dashed through the narrow r led to the shaft, and suddenly pulled rein before a yelling mass of some thirty Italians, men and women, children, dogs and a mulatto cook, struggling, swearing, fighting in front of one of the Italian shantles

of the open. Some ten Italians were streiched, apparently lifeless, on the ground, or crawling off from the scene of combat, blood trickling from some-the work of the deadly dagger, or of fist and stone. The fight was so fast and furious that no attention was paid to Mr. Fuller. One young Italian woman at that moment rushed from the house, grabbed up a store, and was about to brain an Italian who was attacking the woman's husband. Stones were flying and there appeared pressing probability of murder. Mr. Fuller's on begged him to turn his horses and fly. But Mr. Fuller took in the situation. He glanced quickly around in the hope to see at least one policeman but the outcries, loud enough to be heard a half mile away, had not attracted any vigilant officer. Fuller was equal to the emergency, however. He had at hand a powerful little weapon. He drew it gave one sharp, shrill, prolonged, penetrating

was no more. All the whole Italians shrunk sliently away; the injured ones dragged themselves off, save away; the injured ones dragged themselves off, save three or four, who lay blood-bespattered on the ground. Mr. Fuller had done it with his little whistle. He always carries with him this policeman's refuge in time of danger. The Italian band had "caught on" to its music, and, imagining that one-hundred policemen were desconding on them, had quickly "scooted" to shelter. Mr. Fuller turned his steeds and drove rapidly away. At 4 p. m. he returned to find the dead or dying. The mulatto cook told him that there were no more serious injuries than a spoiled nose for Antonio Micci, a cut lip for Domino Piuti and a scalp wound for Marco Montiflore. There would probably have been ten fatal casualties but for Mr. Fuller and his whistle.

"RED" LEARY BADLY HURT.

HIS LIMBS ARE PARALYZED AND HE WILL HAVE TO GIVE UP HIS "PROPUSSIONAL LABORS." The noted criminal, John, alias "Red," Leary, Hea in the New-York Hospital in Fifteenth-st., in a danger-

ous condition, from the blow he received from behind while walking in Sixth-ave. near Twenty-eighth-st. on Saturday evening. The blow was dealt, it is supposed, with a brick, and produced concussion of the spine. When carried to the hospital, it was found that the bank burgiar's legs and arms were completely paralyzed. Yesterday the doctors found that some little feeling had returned to Leary's limbs and they ounced him improving, but last evening his pulse was high and he was feverish and at times delirious.

Red" Leary has had a long career of crime, and his "record" embraces many bank robberies and other look after, but of late he has been much broken down, and it is said he has been furnishing the detective force with information against his former associates. One of these recently released from prison, it is supposed, threw the beick which felled Leary on Saturday night. The police have not yet found out who did it, but are working upon several clews. Assistant Superintendent Allen, of the hospital, said last evening that it "was not probable that Mr. Leary would ever be able to resume his professional labors."

St. Loifs, April 22 (Special).-A dispatch from Springfield, Mo., mentioned the arrest of a wealthy man of that city for the embezzlement of a large sum of money in Baltimore many years ago. The prisoner has been known to the people of Springfield by the name of Lemuel Whitely, but it is alleged that his right name is Spurgeon, and that he was con-nected years ago with a Baltimore mercantile house. His life here has been a most exemplary one. He was an active church member. Many people believe was an active church member. It is a case of mistaken identity.

SUICIDE DUE TO A FATAL ACCIDENT. Bordentown, N. J., April 22 .- Jacob McCullough, of Jersey City, committed suicide this morning at the house of a friend in this city by shooting himself in the head. The bullet entered the brain just beind the ear, and death was almost instantaneous. McCullough was formerly a resident of this city, and was the engineer of the steamer Comal who death of one of his firemen. Hemores seems to have made him temporarily insane. He was under arrest, and his trial was to come off at the next term of the

LIQUOR SELLING STOPPED AT NEWBURG. Newburg, N. Y., April 6 (Special).-The order of Mayor Odell closing all the saloons to-day made the city extremely quiet. The police report to-night that not one of the 175 dram shops had either their side or front doors open, and to-night there are no lights to be seen in saloons in any ward of the city. No arrests have been made, and only a few cases of drunkenness noticed. Bar-rooms in New-Windsor and over the Hudson at Fishkill are reported to have done a large

ORJECTING TO AMERICAN CHEESE. Lockport, N. Y., April 22 (Special) .- A number Western Ontario cheese men have decided to

the Dominion Government against the practice of allowing American dealers to ship goods through Canada branded with a distinctive Canadian mark, palming off their manufactures on the English market as Canadian.

TO RAISE TOBACCO IN FLORIDA.

Jacksonville, Fla., April 22 (Special).-Tobacco ulture is being pushed energetically in this State. F. A. Gonzalez, Juan F. Figueron and Edward J Valdez have gone to Havana and various points in uha. They expect to induce a large number of well-n-do Cubans to come to this State and settle in columbia County, where they will enter extensively to the cultivation of tobacco.

DEATH FROM SMALLPOX IN NEW-HAVEN. New-Haven, Conn., April 22 (Special) .- Mrs. Burr Davis, wife of the official stenographer of the Consilidated, died to-day of smallpox. The body was buried at once. Mr. Davis's daughter is seriously ill of the same disease and will probably die. Considerable alarm is felt, but Health Officer Williston thinks there is no special danger.

NEW BOATS FOR A COLLIERY CO'PANY. Philadelphia, April 22 (Special) .-- The Boston Town Boat Company, which is engaged in transporting coal between the ports of New-York, Ph Indelphia, Baltimore and Norfolk, has just had a new steam collier completed by the Harlan and Hollingsworth Company, of Wil-mington, Delaware. It is understood that the com-pany has ordered other colliers.

FOR AN EIGHT-OAR RACE ON THE SCHUYLKILL Philadelphia, April 22 (Special).—The Dauntless eight-oared shell crew, of New-York, will compete for the Sharpless Cup on the Schuylkill, on July 4. New-York Athletic Club will send a four-oar crew.

UNLICENSED LIQUOR DEALERS TO PROTEST. Philadelphia, April 22 (Special).-Saloon-keepers, who have been refused licenses, are to hold a mass-meeting in Fairmount Park. They have asked the co-oper ation of the different trades affected by the closing of so

MURDEROUSLY ASSAULTING HIS SUPERIOR. Justice F. C. McKenna yesterday committed Patrick Cain, age forty-nine, a sallor, to the Flushing Jall to await examination on a charge of murderous assault upon Everitt Thompson, of Economy, Nova Scotia, mate of the English bark Snow Queen, of Mailland, Nova Scotia. The bark is commanded by Captain McDougall, and is loaded with oil which she took aboard at Bayonne, N. J. On Saturday cleared for Rouen. One of the men had been sud-denly taken sick, and Cain was shipped in his place. When taken aboard he was under the influence of liquor. Mate Thompson ordered Cain to coll away

HUMAN RIGHTS NOT SUBJECT TO BARTER.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

CHANGES IN INTERNATIONAL MARITIME LAW.

SINCE THE PIPTEENTH CENTURY—THE EM-FORT TO RESTRAIN CANADIAN BARBAR-ISM—TREATY STIPULATION AND LEGIS-LATION IN THE UNITED STATES-UN LIMITED CHAMPAGNE FOR TREATY MAKERS AND LIMITED SEA-WATER

Sir: The fisheries in waters to the eastward

FOR FISHERMEN.
To the Editor of The Tribune.

of British North America were acquired from France through conquest, by the "common blood and treasure" of the American colonists and their British brethren, in a struggle extending from 1690 to 1758. When the colonists had achieved their independence they strenuously and successfully maintained their claim to an equal share of all the rights and privileges of the fisheries as against the claim of Great Britain to their exclusive possession. The treaty of peace concluded at Paris in 1783 secured these rights upon the ground of a pre-existent tenancy in common American fishermen were thus accorded the equal right to participate in the fisheries on the Banks of Newfoundland, i. e., on the high sens, and along the shores of Newfoundland. This treaty also in terms secured to citizens of the United States certain concomitant privileges, vital at that time to the successful prosecution of the fisheries, viz.: access to the shores of British America for drying and curing fish, along the shores of Nova Scotia, the Magdalen Islands and Labrador. These shore privileges of taking, drying and curing fish were readjusted by the terms of the Treaty of 1818, and there was also then conceded to our fishermen the privilege of entering certain bays and harbors for the purpose of shelter, for the repair of damages, and for procuring wood and water. Whenever any of these privileges touched the interests of private property they were to become the subject of private contract. Just here it is important to observe that the merits of the fishery question have been obscured by a failure to recognize the fact that the present status of the international relationships existing between the United States and Great Britain with respect to maritime commerce, including the fisheries, is the result not only of treaty stipulations, but also, and in a higher degree, the result of changes which have taken place in the limitations of international law and of statutory enactments of the two countries. These latter, in connection with certain usages of a reciprocal nature which characterize modern civilization, define what is generally known as the comity of nations. The maritime commerce of the globe would be thrown into confusion if all nations should now withhold everything not specifically embraced in commercial treaties.

CHANGE IN THE DOCTRINE OF MARITIME RIGHTS.

In the early period of maritime adventure by the nations of Europe bays, seas, and even oceans, were claimed as possessions by the right of discovery. In the year 1513 Balboa waded up to his middle in the Bay of Panama and. with felonies. Chief Inspector Byrnes for years regarded uplifted sword, took possession of the Pacific him as one of the most dangerous criminals he had to Ocean in the name of the King of Spain. The right of participation in the fisheries of North America over a considerable part of the Atlantic Ocean, embracing the "Banks of Newfoundland," was based upon a presumption of a similar character. But by the common consent of nations claims to territorial jurisdiction over large bodies of water are now regarded as fictions of a past age. The right to catch fish anywhere on the high seas is now conceded to be the common right of all nations.

The Treaties of 1783 and 1818 were both framed during a period when Great Britain absolutely denied to the vessels of all other countries the right to trade with her American colonies, and both those treaties are marked by that illiberal though undoubtedly valid exercise of national sovereignty. The United States earnestly protested against this practice, and finally responded in the year 1818 by an act closing its ports to British vessels coming from or going to ports closed to American vessels. In the curse of few years England and her colonies tired of this restriction. By an act passed in 1830, the United States offered to admit to its ports British vessels from colonial ports, provided American vessels were admitted to these ports; and in time Great Britain responded to this offer of reciprocal

commercial intercourse.

But our act of Congress of May 24, 1828, was much more important in its effects upon the international commerce of the world. By that act we offered to permit the ships of any nation coming from any country with goods the product of any country to enter at our ports upn the same terms as our own ships whenever such nation should notify our Government that it had responded to this offer of reciprocity. The absolutely reciprocal relations of maritime reciprocity thus inaugurated by the United States now exist upon the basis of official notification between this country and almost every commercial nation of the globe, except Great Britain. She, however, provided for such an arrangement by her act of 12 and 13 Vict. Chap 29 (26 June, 1849), but as yet she has failed to notify the United States of the fact, so that it cannot be regarded in the light of an international agreement. So likewise she declines to enter into any treaty based upon the conventional arrangement known as "the most favored nation" clause. The chief propagandist of the principles of free trade prefers to be free of all restraint so that she may as the "free lance" of the ocean exploit upon the commercial interests of the whole world by diplomacy, by subsidy, by force of arms, and by discriminations protective and enabling in their character with respect to British ships, British merchants and British commercial influence. Instead of openly embracing maritime reciprocity she has coquetted with it, notwithstanding the fact that the free competition which it involves has had the effect of building up British shipping interests and driving American

INCONGRUOUS INTERPRETATIONS OF TREATY STIPULATIONS.

The treaty stipulations, laws and treasury regulations and usages which define the United States and Canadian "Transit Trade," inaugurated in 1855, and since greatly enlarged, as to its provisions, in connection with Article XXIX, of the Treaty of Washington (1871), also embrace important reciprocal privileges of commerce affecting the rights of American vessels of all sorts in British ports. By these arrangements goods may be shipped from or to the Dominion of Canada through the ports and the territory of the United States, and goods may also be shipped from or to the United States through the ports and the territory of the Dominion of Canada, in the vessels of any nation and in both cases without the payment of duty. The gravamen of our present complaint against the Dominion of Canada and Great Britain is that they now attempt to determine our fishery rights upon the basis of illiberal interpretations of certain incongruous treaty stipulations, and that they persistently refuse to grant to our fishing vessels those commercial privileges secured to American vessels generally by the reciprocal arrangement of 1830, by the terms of that broader maritime reciprocity formulated in our Act of May 24th, 1828, by the conditions which define " The Transit Trade" and by Article XXIX. of the Treaty of Washington; and to this they add the refusal to extend to American vessels engaged in the fisheries the humanities of shelter, supply and repair accorded by civilized nations generally to the vessels of every country, without regard to occupation, unless we will consent to open our markets to Canadian fishermen. This is in the nature of a proposition to sell us some thing which is of right ours, for a favor, the granting of which, under the circumstances would be humiliating to us, and to attempt to